The Pyongyang Times

No. 8 THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1965 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung having a chat with soldiers

LESSON OF KOREAN WAR

June 25 this year marks the fifteenth year of the United States starting the war of aggression in Korea—the war which ended in a brilliant victory for the people of Korea and a disgraceful defeat for the aggressors. The Supreme Commander of the Korean people's Army Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, led the Korean people to victory in the hard-fought three-year war against the U.S. imperialists. The war not only has exerted lasting influence on international developments, but also taught the people of the world a deep lesson.

It dealt a telling blow to the wild scheme of the U.S. ruling circles that appeared on the world stage as an international gendarme after the Second World War to strangle the world socialist camp and the national-liberation movement.

To realize a modern version of "Manifest Destiny," the adventurers of Washington, ambitious warriors of cold war after World War II, chose the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their hot war. They would have a "walk-over" at a stroke, they figured, the American "prestige"—a doubtful one even then too—would recover, and the U.S. could demonstrate what it could do before the whole world.

And the Pentagon spared nothing in its war effort. It threw into the Korean war one-third of its land forces, one-fifth of its air force, and the bulk of its navy. Then there were troops from fifteen U.S. satellites and the South Korean puppet army. Altogether an army of more than two million! The figure is greater than the total armed strength the United States had used in Europe, Africa, and Asia in the Second World War.

Washington employed every available latest technique and conducted the war in the most barbarous way.

By their heroic fight, the people of Korea not only upheld the freedom and honour of their country, but also defended firmly the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and made an outstanding contribution to world peace and security.

And the world saw the myth about U.S. "invincibility" bubble away. Korea's victory gave all the anti-imperialist forces a firmer confidence that they could crush the imperialist forces and safeguard the freedom and independence and make progress if they, united closely, put up a determined struggle against the imperialists. It also showed convincingly that no force on earth could conquer the peoples when they rise up to fight colonialism for the freedom and independence of their countries and that the time had gone forever when the imperialists could ride roughshod everywhere.

Since the Korean war the national-liberation movement of the people of colonies and dependencies has been intensified, and all the peace-loving people of the world have directed the spearhead of their struggle at U.S. imperialism.

Yet the adventurers of Washington refuse to draw a lesson from the Korean war, and they are continuously engaged in aggression and war provocations. They still occupy South Korea, where they are working madly for armament expansion and aggravated tension.

Now the Yankees are to use even the Japanese militarists restored to life by Wall Street in their aggression in Asia. Tokyo is to become the right arm of Washington. An early conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan talks" is sought at Washington's bidding U.S. imperialism sees in South Korea a hotbed of another war in Asia by lining up the South Korean puppets with their counterparts in Japan—the Japanese militarists.

Now the U.S. imperialists are waging the infamous "second Korean war" in Vietnam. But the U.S. war in Vietnam shows clearly as the Korean war did, nothing will save the crumbling U.S. colonial rule in Asia. The more frantic they become, the more they hasten their doom. The only way out for them is to withdraw their aggressive troops and all their lethal weapons from South Korea, South Vietnam, and the rest of Asia.

Marking the 15th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, the Korean people holding higher the banner of anti-imperialist struggle in concert with the world peace-loving people, are working more vigorously than ever to make the U.S. forces go from South Korea and to accomplish the country's unification.

"S. Korea-Japan Talks"—A Link in U.S. Strategy of Aggression in the F. East

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on June 18 a memorandum on the criminal nature of the "South Korea-Japan talks."

The memorandum points out that the "South Korea-Japan talks" were projected by the United States from the outset as an important link in the whole chain of its strategy of aggression in the Far East.

The United States intended to form a "Northeast Asia military alliance," put up Japan as a shock brigade in its aggression in Asia and put into effect its basic strategy of making Asians fight Asians as soon as the alignment of Japan with South Korea came into being through these "talks," it says.

It notes that Japan, on its part, has actively participated in the "South Korea-Japan talks" in her attempt to reinvade and hold sway over South Korea and to realize her long-cherished dream for the "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere" with South Korea as a foothold, in exchange for her support for the U.S. policy of aggression against Asia.

The memorandum flays the Japanese militarists which, far from drawing a lesson from their defeat in World War II, seek revenge and give themselves over to wild fancies to rebuild their old colonial empire and, while actively infiltrating into South Korea in the political, economic and military spheres, zealously serve the U.S. imperialists in their aggression on South Vietnam, thus converting Japan into a dangerous hotbed of war in the Far East.

It exposes and denounces the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi regime which has been more active than any regime preceding it in accelerating the "South Korea-Japan talks" and thrown the door of South Korea wide open for the Japanese imperialists to invade South Korea again and is supplying cannon fodder to the aggressive war in South Vietnam at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists.

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SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS RISE UP AGAIN

"U.S., don't thrust upon us the talks with Japan!"
"Don't press for troop dispatch to Vietnam!"
"Give up the projected S. Korea-U.S. administrative agreement!"

Some 1,000 students of the Koryu University, Seoul, and some 300 students of the Commercial College hold indignation meetings and demonstrations. ☆ Students of the Law College of Seoul University continue sit-down, hunger strike. ☆ Students have decided to put up a united front.

Students of the Koryu University, press reports from Seoul say, again rose up on June 18 in a struggle to smash the "South Korea-Japan talks."

On the morning of the day, some 1,000 students held an indignation meeting in denunciation of the aggressive crimes of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and the traitorous designs of the Pak Jung Hi clique and then went out on the street for a demonstration.

The indignation meeting passed a declaration and a resolution and adopted a message calling on one million students and the nation to rise up in a struggle. The declaration and resolution expressed the students' determination to fight to the last against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks," the "South Korea-U.S. administrative agreement" and the scheme for the troop dispatch to South Vietnam. (The draft "South Korea-U.S. administrative agreement" prescribes the jurisdiction over the U.S. military personnel to be held by the U.S. command—Ed.)

The meeting also passed a message of protest to U.S. President Johnson and a written challenge to Japanese Prime Minister Sato.

The message demands the U.S.: **"Don't press on us the conclusion of the talks with Japan which are greatly disadvantageous to us." "Give up at once the projected unequal South Korea-U.S. administrative agreement." "Don't press for the troop dispatch to Vietnam."**

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Govt Memorandum

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The memorandum divided into four parts.

The memorandum also points to the resolute struggle of the entire North and South Korean people against the "South Korea-Japan talks."

Pointing out that the "South Korea Japan talks" are not talks aimed merely at the normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan, the memorandum continues:

If these agreements initialled at the South Korea-Japan talks" are signed formally and are put into effect, the Japanese militarists will resuvade South Korea openly under the cover of U.S. imperialism, and South Korea will be virtually turned into a colony of both the United States and Japan. This will further fixate the division of Korea, obstruct the peaceful unification and create a fresh tension in Korea.

If the forces of Japanese militarism start reinvading South Korea and embark upon the course of re-expansion abroad, it means that Japan will become a hotbed of another war in the Far East and create a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The "talks" are part of the sinister aggressive conspiracy of American and Japanese imperialism menacing not only the people of Korea and Japan but also the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

The prevailing situation demands that all the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world who treasure peace and national independence unite firmly and fight against the machinations of U.S. imperialism for aggression and war and against the dangerous moves of the revived Japanese militarism for external expansion.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will declare null and void any agreement reached between the Pak Jung Hi regime in South Korea and the Japanese government at the "South Korea-Japan talks."

The Japanese government must discontinue the "South Korea-Japan talks" which run counter to the general interests of the peoples of both Korea and Japan, and immediately abrogate the agreements already initialled. As has consistently been held by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the historically outstanding issues in the relations between Korea and Japan must be settled in a fair and reasonable way in full conformity with the interests of both Korean and Japanese peoples after the establishment of a unified government of the Korean people which can represent the will of all the Koreans.

The entire people of North and South Korea who have their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will fight more resolutely to foil the scheme of Japanese imperialism for reinvasion of South Korea, to liberate it from the yoke of U.S. colonial rule, and to accomplish the peaceful unification of their country at the earliest possible date.

The memorandum extends active support to the just struggle of the Japanese people against the "South Korea-Japan talks."

It declares in conclusion: Whatever desperate attempts the U.S. imperialists may make, they will neither be able to save the crumbling colonial system in Asia nor escape their doom.

If the Japanese militarists take the path of external expansion restoring the shattered old dream of the "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere," they will only meet with such a wretched fate as that of Hideki Tojo.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express their determination to fight stubbornly, in firm unity with all the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the rest of the world including the Japanese people, against the schemes of U.S. imperialism for aggression and new war and against the attempts of the Japanese militarists who are about to embark upon reinvasion of Asia under the patronage of U.S. imperialism.

Premier Kim Il Sung Congratulates New Sudanese Premier

Premier Kim Il Sung sent the following telegram of greetings on June 16 to Mohamed Ahmed Mahjub upon his assumption of premiership of the Republic of Sudan:

Your Excellency MOHAMED AHMED MAHJUB,
Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan,

Allow me to extend my warm congratulations to Your Excellency on your assumption of premiership of the Republic of Sudan.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes achieved by your people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of your country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly relations of our two countries will be further cemented and developed in the future, and wish Your Excellency Prime Minister good health and fresh successes in your future work for the prosperity and progress of your country and for world peace.

Highest considerations,

KIM IL SUNG,
Premier of the Cabinet
of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

June 16, 1965, Pyongyang

Foreign Minister Arrives in Algiers

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul and his party arrived in Algiers by air on June 18 to attend the Foreign Ministers Meeting for the Second Afro-Asian Conference.

They were met at the airport by Abdellatif Bouteflika, Foreign Minister Hocine Mesloub, director of the Socialist Countries Department Ambassador Abdelkader, Chief of the Protocol of the Foreign Ministry, Hafli Yala, Algerian Ambassador to Korea, and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Also present were Ambassador Hak Sok Sin and staff members of the Korean embassy in Algiers.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Algiers were also on hand.

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul had a press interview at the airport where he made a statement. The statement slightly abridged reads as follows:

The Second Afro-Asian Conference constitutes an event of great significance in the struggle of the peoples of our two continents against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism and for building a new life.

We think it is of particular significance that the Conference should be held in Algiers, the capital of heroic Algeria, where the glorious revolutionary traditions shine bright.

The solution of the peoples of Asia and Africa and all the progressive mankind of the worlds is focussed on the Conference, and they all wish the Conference success.

The Foreign Ministers Meeting is entrusted with an important task of laying a foundation for the successful proceeding of the Second Afro-Asian Conference in conformity with the hope of all the peoples.

Our delegation will make every sincere effort towards making the Second Afro-Asian Conference a most successful.

We are convinced that the Foreign Ministers Meeting will discharge its mission with credit in making the Second Afro-Asian Conference a successful one by displaying the spirit of solidarity and mutual co-operation under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-neo-colonialism.

S. KOREA-JAPAN TALKS LASHED IN JAPAN

Thirty-three political parties and public organizations of Japan issued a joint statement on June 19 in connection with the impending signing of a treaty and agreements between the Sato government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea.

The joint statement declared that they, aspiring after a genuine peace in Asia and Japan, independence and friendship and striving for democracy and improved livelihood, would rise in firm solidarity and unity to check the signing and ratification of the South Korea-Japan treaty and agreements which, when put into effect, would again plunge Japan into the horrors of war.

The voice of the nation against the "Japan-South Korea talks" aimed at undermining the friendship between Japan and Korea and peace in Asia, the joint statement noted, has grown into a big public opinion.

The dangerous "Japan-South Korea talks" cannot be tolerated, nor can they be recognized, for they mean repetition of the errors of the past, the joint statement stressed.

Among the signatories to the joint statement are the Japanese Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Japanese Labour Unions, the Democratic Youth League of Japan, the Women's Federation of Japan, the Japanese Peace Committee, the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Japanese Journalists Association and the Japan-Korea Association.

S. Korean Students Fight

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The challenge to Sato puts forward five demands. **The Japanese Prime Minister is demanded to "atone for the murders, pillages, infringement on the territorial integrity and other atrocities the "Japanese perpetrated during their 36 years of colonial rule, before entering into rapprochement."**

The students went out on the street after the meeting.

The police rushed to the scene to check the demonstration, firing tear gas shells. The students stubbornly resisted the police, stoning them.

On the same day, students of the Commercial College of Seoul University," too, rose up in a struggle.

Some 120 students of the Law College went on a sit-down, hunger strike on June 14 following a demonstration on June 9 when they raised the slogans: "Smash the comprador diplomacy!" and "Down with the compradror force!"

The striking students put up streamers carrying the words: **"Can the nation's independence be preserved when irregularities, corruption and suppression are allowed to grow unchecked?" and "South Korea-U.S. administration's agreement—another humiliation for the nation."**

Earlier on June 9, representatives of nine universities in Seoul formed the "Students' League for the Defence of the Nation" and decided to put up a united front in the struggle against the "South Korea-Japan talks."

June 21 saw continued student demonstrations against the signing of the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty and agreements" in South Korea.

Indignation meetings were held to denounce the traitorous schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique at universities and high schools in Seoul. Students taking part in the meetings totalled some 13,000.

The students filed out of the campus to stage demonstrations.

The wave of struggle in Seoul spread to local towns of Suwon, Kwangju and Pusan where students held indignation meetings. There are signs that they will stage demonstrations, press reports say.

TELEGRAM FROM CHINESE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The 12th Enlarged Plenary Session of the 3rd Standing Committee of the Chinese national People's Congress sent on June 19 a telegram to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country, expressing the Chinese people's support to the just struggle of the Korean people for frustrating the "South Korea-Japan talks." The telegram reads in part:

The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and the entire Chinese people fully support the May 21 resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on smashing the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" and resolutely support the firm stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the just struggle of the Korean people to finally shatter the "South Korea-Japan talks."

The "South Korea-Japan talks" are a product of the policies of aggression and war pursued by U.S. imperialism in Asia.

Stagemanaging the "South Korea-Japan talks," the United States is resorting to every conceivable intrigue to couple Japanese imperialism with the South Korean puppet clique for the formation of a "Northeast Asia military alliance" with Japan as the backbone. Seeking to fish in troubled waters by making "Asians fight Asians" the United States is forcing South Korea to dispatch her troops to Vietnam as cannon fodder. This is a grave provocation against the peoples of Korea, Vietnam, Japan and other Asian countries.

It patently shows that U.S. imperialism is their common truculent enemy.

The Chinese people are always standing on the side of the fraternal Korean people fighting against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. We are convinced that the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" and all the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism can certainly be smashed to pieces when the peoples of Korea, Japan, China and Vietnam and all the Asian peoples and the world peace-loving peoples wage a decisive struggle in closer unity.

Chinese Social Organizations Support Korean People

According to a **Hsinhua** report from Peking, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of China and the Chinese Institute of Politics and Law issued on June 18 statements expressing solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle against the "talks".

Supporting the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on smashing the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" through the unity of the whole nation, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of China in its statement pointed out that the struggle of the Korean people for smashing the "talks" is an important part of the struggle of the world people against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy. This struggle, it added, inspires the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and all other countries in the world and is winning sympathy and support from the revolutionary peoples of many countries.

The Chinese Institute of Politics and Law pointed out in its statement that the U.S. imperialists instigated the Japanese government to hold the "talks" with the Pak Jung Hi clique so as to reduce South Korea to a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, hamper the unification of Korea and key up tension in the Far East. The "all-engineered talks" are totally illegal and invalid, for they are a criminal act of wantonly violating the basic principles of international law, the statement added.

Stressing that the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" will surely be dashed to smithereens, it declared that victory is on the side of the Korean people and the valorous Japanese people.

The All-China Women's Federation addressed a telegram to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, voicing, in the name of the entire Chinese women, firm solidarity with the Korean people and women in their just struggle for shattering the "South Korea-Japan talks."

S. Korean Puppet Rejected Everywhere

No Imperialist Stooges to A-A Conference

In Cairo on June 16 a Joint Statement on the Second Afro-Asian Conference was issued by the representatives in Cairo of the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, Basutoland Congress Party, Bechuanaland People's Party, Swaziland Progressive Party, South West African National Union and People's Organization of South West Africa, Mozambique National Democratic Union, Zimbabwe African National Union as well as representatives of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization from Indonesia, Japan, South Vietnam and China.

The statement appealed to the foreign ministers of the Afro-Asian countries to prevent at all costs the admission of the puppet regimes of South Korea, Tshombe, Israel, Malaysia, Saigon, and other imperialist stooges in the Conference.

Referring to the absolute necessity of upholding the principle of unanimity through full consultation in making important decisions which was reaffirmed by the ministerial conference in Djakarta, the statement stressed:

"It is of paramount importance to guard against the enemies who have been thwarted by the imperialists with the infamous task of sabotaging Afro-Asian solidarity from within our ranks."

S. Korea Must Not Be Invited

The Indonesian paper **Harian Rakjat** in its June 16th issue carried an editorial on "South Korea".

Castigating the Pak Jung Hi clique for being a faithful servant of U.S. imperialism, the editorial wrote: The South Korean puppets work diligently for the interests of their masters, the imperialists. A puppet will remain a puppet. Not content with his ruthless suppression of the South Korean people, Pak Jung Hi is collaborating with the Saigon regime, another U.S. marionette, in an attempt to put down the resistance of the valorous and heroic South Vietnamese people. He has already sent mercenaries to South Vietnam, and now he is planning to dispatch 30,000 more to South Vietnam.

All this testifies to the fact that the South Korean regime is an enemy of the patriotic people of Asia and Africa. Hence it is only natural that the South Korean regime should not be invited to the Second Afro-Asian Conference if it is to become a forum of opposing imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

U.S. Ambassador Is Master

An **Al Ahram** journalist—who visited Seoul in 1963. The South Korean authorities said that the strong man of South Korea was Pak Jung Hi. But not think so, because the strong man in South Korea was the U.S. ambassador in Seoul not Pak Jung Hi, foreign reporters whom I met in my hotel told me this convincingly.

The U.S. ambassador has the right to put on the carpet any South Korean official any time. He has the key to all the resources of this poor country. His powerful weapon is economic aid. So, it is today common knowledge that South Korea is a mere colony of the United States."

Anti-U.S. Sentiment Mounting in South Korea

Japanese Newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun** carried in June 16 an article written by its Seoul correspondent on the current situation of South Korea, which read in part:

"Today in South Korea, the U.S. embassy is called 'the Government-General of Korea' and USOM is given another name, 'the Japanese Oriental Development Company.' Needless to say, this is an expression of the South Korean people criticizing the U.S. meddling in the internal affairs of South Korea, and the content and consequences of U.S. aid."

Social Organizations Send Letters to Their Counterparts

Public organizations of Korea called upon their relevant international organizations and the progressive people of the world to extend more active support and encouragement to and ever stronger international solidarity with the Korean people in the resolute struggle against the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" and for making U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and unifying the country on their own, without any interference from outside.

This appeal was contained in the letters sent by Korean public organizations on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of June 25, the day when U.S. imperialism provoked the aggressive war in Korea, and in connection with the fact that the Fourth A-A People's Solidarity Conference decided to mark of the one month period from June 25 as a "month of struggle to withdraw all U.S. troops from South Korea."

The Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Central Committees of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Journalists' Union and of the Korean Writers' Union sent letters to their relevant international and national counterparts.

Telegram to Bolivian Workers' Centre

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a telegram to the Bolivian Workers' Centre expressing militant solidarity with the Bolivian trade unions.

Resolutely denouncing U.S. imperialism and the Barrientos military junta for their illegal deportation and suppression of trade unionists, the telegram expressed firm solidarity with the Bolivian Workers' Centre in the struggle for the trade unions rights and national freedom.

KSC Supports Colombian Students

The Korean Students Committee sent on June 12 a telegram to the National Students Union of Colombia in support of the anti-U.S. anti-dictatorship struggle of the Colombian students.

The telegram strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to put an immediate end to their military suppression and murderous atrocities against the Colombian people and students.

It expressed the conviction that the Colombian students will certainly emerge victorious in their anti-American, patriotic struggle.

Korea-Tanzania Trade Agreement Signed

A trade agreement was signed between Korea and Tanzania on June 19 in Dar-es-Salaam.

The agreement was signed by Kim Sok Jin, leader of the government trade delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and director of a department of Trade Ministry, and A.M. Babu, Tanzanian Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives.

Under the agreement our country will export tractors, cotton ginning and textile machineries, and other items to Tanzania and import from Tanzania cotton, sisal products, coconut seeds, and others.

Our government trade delegation arrived in Dar-es-Salaam on June 10.

During its sojourn in Tanzania the delegation called on R.M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President of Tanzania, the Tanzanian Minister of State for Development and Planning, Co-ordinated Planning, and the Tanzanian Minister of Finance.

WFDY MARKS JUNE 25

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth appealed to the youth throughout the world and their organisations to launch a campaign for stronger solidarity with the Korean people and youth in the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the country.

It sent a message to its national organisations on the threshold of the 15th anniversary of June 25, June 25 to July 1 every year as a week of international solidarity with the Korean people and youth who are fighting for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the country.

It recommended the national organisations widely to organise rallies and demonstrations, send letters and protest to the U.S. government in various forms during the week. It also recommended them to launch a movement in support of the South Korean people and youth in the heroic struggle against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks." (*KCNA*)

TIME FOR ACTION

In its editorial in the issue of No. 6, the South Korean journal *Sasanggye* (The Thinking World) bitterly denounced the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique for their pushing South Korea further and further along the road of "ruin and subjugation with the help of clubs and tear shells.

Here is a translation of the editorial slightly abridged.

WHITHER THIS COUNTRY?

We would like to know where this country is bound. If the country had refused to follow the road of what the present government and its party call "modernization," it would not have found itself in such a state of bitter despair and utter stagnation.

The behavior of the present regime in the ROK-Japan talks is something to look at. Using clubs and tear bombs the government is going against the wish of the absolute majority of the people.

But it is the appalling reality today in this land—young students should be clubbed to death by the police" in broad daylight simply because they stage demonstrations in defence of the country's interests. Yet, the government declines any responsibility for the bloodcurdling matter even morally or to speak of the one under the law. Under the circumstances one can ask: Whither this government?

ONLY THE GOVERNMENT IS TO BLAME

The government is prone to label all meetings and demonstrations as illegal. Then one can ask again: Who has made these meetings and demonstrations illegal to start with? It is the practice of the present government to deny the people the freedom of assembly and demonstration and brand all lawful, conscious of the people as illegal in the name of "law and order," having adopted a series of unconstitutional and illegal measures. We insist that, if those peaceful demonstrations ensued by so many arrests, imprisonments and indictments were illegal, the responsibility for making them illegal lies entirely with the present government.

DEPENDENCE ON JAPAN

Prime Minister Jung's statement before the national assembly on last April 20 was a queer one. It is the stand of the present government that the destiny of the whole nation hinges on the normalization of the ROK-Japan relations, and that calls for reliance on Japan.

We can only express our dismay at such a stand of the government that, if this is not realized at this juncture, the country may have to surrender to Communism. Everyone, except the government knows that the Japanese side is hurrying to conclude the current ROK-Japan talks because it will provide a big avenue for Japanese Big Business to make a comeback to South Korea for super-profits.

It is clear as day that if the ROK-Japan relations are settled as meant by the negotiators with the present regime standing for dependence on Japan and dreaming a wild dream, the country will be reduced to a satellite of Japanese monopoly capital, just one like the bogus Manchukuo of the past, and we will be under the Japanese thumb.

ONLY MODERNIZATION OF SECRET AGENCY POLITICS

But, to our grief, the four years of "modernization" under the Pak regime has brought the nation nothing but modernization of secret agency politics, corruption, and suppression. Injustice and corruption are the very symbol of the present regime. It has produced the notorious four big scandals, "preferential loaning" and countless other scandals. So long as social injustice prevails no stability can be expected.

The fact is quite clear to everyone what road the country is following today. It is the road of ruin and subjugation.

TIME FOR ACTION

What should everyone who loves independence, freedom and social justice do when the destiny of the country is at stake?

We believe that this is the time for us to seriously ponder over the present reality and our own future, and to act.

Closer Ties, Heavier Burdens

Last May 21, the South Korean daily Maeil sinmun *carried a comment on the "Pak-Johnson joint communique entitled "Strengthened ROK-U.S. Ties and Our Burdens." Here is what the comment said:*

The joint communique of the ROK and U.S. Presidents issued after their talk is as many-sided and voluminous as could be called formal volubility. But it is our final impression that the communique reaffirmed nothing but their pledge for the maintenance and strengthening of the military ties between the two countries, which would saddle the ROK with heavier burdens. Noticeably, they laid stress in the talk on sharing the Vietnam burdens and on promoting friendship between South Korea and Japan.

We find it hard to see any positive gains for our country.

To our regret, there is hardly anything in the joint communique that merits our attention, except the pledge of the ROK's and the United States' allegiance to their close co-operation in supporting Vietnam.

President Pak declared that he would consider the dispatch of more ROK soldiers to Vietnam "when requested." This foretells that the ROK is by no means free from a possibility of full-scale involvement in the war in Vietnam.

We are under the impression that the exceptional hospitality of a high order the United States accorded President Pak seems to have meant to saddle the South Koreans with heavier burdens.

We Never Tolerate

—S. KOREAN PRESS ON SEOUL-TOKYO TALKS—

Japan Reveals Its True Colour

Coming out in its true color, the Japanese side is taunting of its victory. We only feel guilty of disgracing before our patriotic martyrs when we think of the forthcoming offensives of the Japanese side, the tyranny of Japanese capital and the flood of the erotic Japanese culture in particular. Once Japan invaded Korea in the spurious name of "peace in the East." We find it hard to say that Japan will not put again Korea under its thumb on the pretext of "solidarity of the free world." We know too well of the aggressive nature of Japan. —**KYONGHYANG SHIMMUN**

The Nation's Independence at Stake

The contents of the initialled shameful agreements pain the national conscience.

It is plain enough to see that the normalization of ROK-Japan relations on such humiliating terms will put Korea under the sphere of Japan's political and economic influence. It will place the nation's independence and existence at stake. — **DAIHAN ILBO**

We Never Tolerate

The fate of the nation hangs by a thread. The Pak regime has given all to Japan for a small grant marked as a token of the "ROK's independence present."

The Pak regime may have to cling to Japan for its survival. But never will the people tolerate the normalization of diplomatic relations with Japan which is ruinous to the future of the country and will invite Japanese aggression. — **DONG-A ILBO.**

Oil painting

"FOR THE COUNTRY"

by HONG JONG WON

DURING the Korean war against U.S. imperialism, the youths of our country fought heroically to defend every inch of the land against the enemy's encroachment.

Among them was Li Su Bok, a 19-year-old lad. He was honoured as a Hero of the Republic later. His name lives in every Korean heart today.

He was born into an ordinary peasant family. When he was in senior middle school, the war broke out and he went to the front.

It was in October 1951 that he took part in the famous battle on the 1,211 Height. Our advance was hindered by the enemy's heavy firing. He blocked the enemy's heavy machine-gun muzzle with his body to make a breach.

The canvas gives a vivid picture of the patriotic spirit of Li Su Bok who said: There is nothing more honourable for our youth than devoting our lives for the one and only fatherland.

A New Fiction Off the Press

"A NEW ERA"

THE first volume of the novel "A New Era" by Sok Yun Gi has been put out recently.

Earlier the author produced the medium-length novel "Soldiers" dealing with the Patriotic War of Liberation, the book which obtained great popularity.

The first volume of his latest work which is to be completed in four volumes also is built on the heroic struggle of our people and the People's Army during the Korean war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The opening pages of the book deal with events which took place in 1904 when a notorious trigger-happy American General MacArthur with his young son Douglas came to Korea, coveting her rich natural resources. The main historical background of the novel covers the period from the time of the outbreak of the war up to the battle for the liberation of Taejon, capital of South Chungchong Province. It was in the Taejon battle that the U.S. 24th Division was mowed down and its Commander Dean captured.

The hero of the story is a brave lad named Pak Se Chol, an ordinary miner before the war.

When the war breaks out, he is one of the first to volunteer to go to the front. Later he distinguishes himself in a number of battles.

The author describes vividly his characters, positive and negative, and analyzes with penetration the conflicts between them, culminating in the brilliant triumph of the Korean people and the shameful defeat of U.S. imperialism and its heelers.

The readers are most anxiously waiting for the companion volumes.

KOREAN FINE ARTS EXHIBITION IN BAGDAD

A Korean fine arts exhibition opened in Bagdad on June 10 according to information from the Iraqi capital.

At the opening ceremony were Wi In Chan, head, and members of the Korean trade mission in Bagdad.

The Minister of National Guidance and other Iraqi officials concerned and diplomats from socialist countries and neutral states were also present there.

After looking at the works of fine arts on display at the exhibition, the Minister of National Guidance wrote in the visitors' book that through the exhibits he could see the true aspects of life of the Korean people.

DEFENDERS OF HEIGHT 1,211

Feature Film

The Korean feature film Defenders of Height 1,211 produced by the February 8 Film Studio has been highly acclaimed in the country.

The film is built on the immortal mass heroism of men and officers of the Korean People's Army who defended Height 1,211, the Heartbreak Ridge for the American aggressors.

Choi Jun, a Korean People's Army soldier, is the hero of the film, who has just returned to the Height from the field hospital where he had been treated.

The enemy is stubborn everyday he makes attack in waves. The battle is fierce as ever and Choi Jun is always at the head of the men. When the ammunition runs out, they roll rocks to stop the oncoming enemy. Then there are hand-to-hand fights.

Choi Jun is hurt again, and he is advised to go to the rear. But Choi Jun is adamant. No, he would not go. Not until the enemy is wiped out!

The film shows what part Sun Ja, Choi Jun's middle school classmate plays in Choi Jun becoming what he is.

Defenders of Height 1,211 also vividly depicts the optimism of the Korean People's Army soldiers and the unity of the officers and men. It also shows that when the army and the people are united and fight against the aggressors they can perform the greatest exploits.

There are scenes affording glimpses of the life and thoughts of the fighting men—scenes of the army corps commander going through thick and thin with the men, the soldiers raising with affection a rabbit that found its way to the trench on the burned-out hill, the soldiers making musical instruments and playing on them.

The film closes with a victory scene. The Korean People's Army men who have completely routed the enemy give shouts of triumph on the top of the mountain they have defended out.

A still from the "Defenders of Height 1,211"

This morning when I was about to open the door of my office, Comrade Pak came across my mind.

I think it was in the autumn of 1952. One day in a trench we were putting shoulder-straps on our new padded jackets. Everyone was making a great fuss about the new uniform. Unless you have experienced it, you don't have any idea what a new uniform means in a trench. Simply all were wild with joy, a childish joy.

But, there was a man knifing the upper part of his trousers. He was a soldier named Pak who had joined the army in Seoul, I cried out.

"What are you doing? Are you out of your mind?"

"Oh, nothing. I'm just making a business suit."

A closer look told me that he was making a fob pocket. Yet, I could not make it out why he needed an extra pocket.

Eventually he told me the following story.

He was a worker at a small iron foundry in Seoul. He got married in 1949. In less than two months after their marriage Pak was out of job. The newly-wed couple had to cope with the rough-and-tumble of life. And the world was cruel as ever. In the end, he became a porter. His wife felt that she must eke out the scanty livelihood with odd jobs. From morning till evening she roamed about the streets of Seoul hoping to find some odd job, but in vain. They had a small rented room which was on the lock all day. Whoever returned first in the evening would unlock the door and wait for the other. But even this did not last long. It was early in the spring of 1950. Syngman Rhee forced the young men of South Korea into the puppet army right and left. One day Pak too fell in the meshes of recruitment and was carried off by car to an army camp. But it wrung his heart to think of his wife. That night he escaped from the camp, only to be caught again and put in jail.

In the prison he did much thinking and learned much. From the revolutionaries in the cell he learned why the North and the South had to be so different—prosperity and progress vs. unemployment and poverty.

Then came June 25, 1950. Washington started its long-planned war in Korea. Soon, to be exact, on June 28, Seoul was liberated by the People's Army, and he was freed too. There was a tearful reunion with his wife. But he knew he had to go to fight the enemy to live a happy life with her in the society where people are the masters. He volunteered to join the People's Army. He wanted to do his share in crushing the American aggressors.

When Pak was about to leave for the front, his wife handed him his key. The rather startled husband told her gently, "But I'm going to fight the Americans. Keep it yourself."

"No. You must have it. You'll need it when you come back home after wiping out the cursed Yankees."

He always had carried with him the key. And now he needed a special pocket on the new uniform for the key...

I had heard nothing of him since the truce.

But sometime ago, I ran into him on the street most unexpectedly. He said he had come to the capital to attend the Supreme People's Assembly.

That night we stayed up and talked till late. Naturally I wanted to know about the key. He gave me a thoughtful look for a while. "I still keep it. I haven't used it of course, but I'm quite sure the day will come."

"I guess you have heard nothing about her."

I knew it was a foolish question. And the answer was what I had expected.

"No!" He added: "If nothing happened to them the kid must be 16 years old now!"

My heart ached. There are countless people who have to go through the same lot. Husbands are separated from wives. Children are torn away from parents. We must put an end to all this. This is what every Korean heart is earnestly wishing.

Pak, once a porter, is now the director of a big factory and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Now he sees and experiences what he was told about in prison years ago—the story about the workers and peasants being the masters of the country.

Soon Pak must use his key.

He Still Has the Key

RYU DO HI

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